NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

BRIBERY IN LOUISIANA.

VOTES BOUGHT BY MR. SPOFFORD.

by DeLacy, and confessing to bribery in be-

half of Mr. Kellogg. DeLacy denied the

authenticity of that affidavit, and

said that although \$500 was paid to

him for his vote, it was to secure his vote for

Mr. Spofford. He testified further that

Thomas was really present to vote for Kellogg,

friends of Mr. Spofford have had their own

witness, Johnson, arrested for perjury. They

have also declined to call one of their own

witnesses for fear he would testify against

MR. SPOFFORD FARING BADLY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

made the victims of a practical joke of National

preportions. Four of the eight witnesses sub-

bribery on the part of Senator Kellogg

have been disposed of already, with the most astonishing results. One of them

apparently of African blood, yet claiming to be of

Mr. DeLacy is rather a bright-looking individual,

uses good language as a general thing, and bears

himself with a great self-possession under the

DeLacy's connection with the late Senatorial elec-

The story he did tell to the committee, and which

he stuck to throughout, was that he had voted for

Governor Kellogg in the Packard Legislature to be

United States Senator, and when that Legislature

was dissolved he, with some others, went over to

DeLacy's testimony does Senator Kellogg no

very severely upon Judge Spofford's friends.

seen Thomas in bed the morning of election day.

DeLacy said that Thomas was sick with fever, but

not seriously; that he had been brought to the

State House in a cab, and had remained there, voting for Kellogg when his name was called

SPOTFORD'S COURSEL PERPLEXED.

deatly bothered by DeLacy, and admitted that in

the course of his long experience he had never dealt

with the kind of witness now furnished him. He

ceased to ask him questions after the first few. He

put Mr. Cavanac, the gentleman who acted

as Judge Spoflord's agent and as prompter

to counsel, upon the stand to dis-

He testified to the purity of his motives

and the earnest wish of Mr. Spofford to arrive at

in the paper. Cavanac was not cross-examined.

MURRAY SAYS HE WANTS \$2,500.

Murray, the sprightly witness of Friday, was then

recalled, and began his testimony with a volunteer statement that although no man had yet "said one

dollar" to him he expected to make \$2,500 out of it

before he got through. This sally was considered

very good by the committee, counsel and spectators,

and Murray thereupon repeated it with emphasis and evident enjoyment. He said his friends in the

Custom House had asked him what he wanted, and

urged him not to make a fool of himself, to all of

which he had replied that he "wanted \$2,500

Murray pointed to a colored man standing near

the door, who, he said, was his friend Swazey, a

hyah! hyah!"

Judge Merrick, Mr. Spofford's counsel, was evi-

Spofford as Senator.

naed by Mr. Spofford to sustain his charge of

LACY-MURRAY SAYS HE WANTS \$2,500

KELLOGG.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OPPOSING THE TURKS.

ALEKO PACHA STILL OBSTINATE. THE PORTE GREATLY DISSATISFIED WITH HIM-A PRO-RUSSIAN MINISTRY LIKELY TO BE FORMED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aleko Pacha continues to discriminate against Ottoman authority, as ruler of East Roumelia. The Porte is indignant, and threatens to bring him to terms. In trying to regain the independence which it forfeited so easily, the Transvaal is assured of the moral support of the Orange Free State. Cetywayo has again sought to make peace with the British, but his overtures have been rejected. It is expected that a Ministry which will be friendly to Russia will be formed at Coustantinople.

THE PORTE DISSATISFIED WITH ALEKO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8, 1879. The Government has informed the Powers that the refusal of Aleko Pacha, Governor of East Rou-melia, to wear the fez was a violation of engagements between him and the Perte. The Government will wait until East Roumella is evacuated, when it will summon Aleko Pacha to wear the fez and hoist the Turkish flag. If the demand is not complied with, the Porte will request the Powers to sanction Aleko's removal, and would send a body of Turkish troops to occupy the Balkans. The Porte is also dissatisfied with Aleko for appointing sixty-two functionaries, whereof only two are Turks. It has called on him for explanation.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 8, 1879. According to the latest advices from Cape Town, Colonels Creslock and Wood have recovered from

their illness and resumed duty. The Orange Free State Assembly, contrary to the advice of the president, has adopted resolutions expressing hepes for the restoration of the independence of Trans-

The Zulu King, Celywayo, on the 16th inst. dispatched an envoy to Colonel Crestock asking him to send a European to discuss terms of peace. John Dung accordingly went to Celywayo's kraal, but has aircady resturned, the negotiations having failed, because the British refuse any terms but unconditional surrender. Cetywayo's good faith is doubted.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, June 8, 1879. An official statement has been published at Arhens that the Greek camp near the frontier was formed solely for the purpose of manusures, not to menace Turkey. Official intelligence has been received here that violence and bloodshed occur daily in Janina. Arta and Prevesa, caused by the insubordination of Turkish

BULGARIAN CLAIMS ASSERTED. LONDON, June 8, 1879.

Reuter's dispatch from Sophia announces that the late Governor of Sophia, with a body of Cossacks, has started to occupy the districts of Ten and Breznik, held by the Servians. A battation of Balgarian militia has been ordered to cooperate if necessary.

AN ALGERIAN TRIBE IN REVOLT. Paris, June 8, 1879.

A dispatch to the Temps from Constantine, reports that the Ouled-Abdi tribe, near Batns, are in open revolt. The troops have arrived but are much fatigued by the march. THE LIBERIAN CLAIM REJECTED.

LONDON, June 8, 1879.

Advices from Liberia announce that the Boundary Conference has decided that the Liberians have not proved their claim to any territory north of the eleventh parallel of latitude. The conference has

BOLIVIA AUTHORIZES PRIVATEERS. LONDON, June 8, 1879. A telegram from Chili says that Bolivia has

authorized privateers sailing under her dag to se, ze Chilian merchandise, even in neutral ships and no-contraband of war. MOUNT ETNA NEARLY TRANQUIL. CATANIA, June 8, 1879.

The eruption of Mount Etua has almost

ceased. The flow of lava has completely stopped. FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, June 8, 1879.

All but a few of the cattle by the City of Bristol have been pronounced healthy, and released from the dockyard for public sale.

M. Blanqui, the French Socialist, has been pardoned. Solovieff has been found guilty of conspiracy and of attempting to kill the Czar, and has been sentenced to

The Pope has submitted to Germany definitive procontroversy, but the Government is distinctined to ac

cept the proposals.

In consequence of the growth of the Russian and French armies, and in view of the increase of revenue by taxation, the German Government is considering the advisability of increasing the army, for which purpost the Government asks a perpetual grant from Parliament Successful experiments have been made in Italy is the use of borax instead of salt for the preservation of

butter. It seems yet to be a disputed point whether butter. It seems get to be a disputed point wheches the borrax is entirely thuoxious. For daily use it is found that butter keeps fresh in water which contains only 3 per cent of borax. It is also claimed that borax is a specific against the phylloxera.

Divers have recovered the bodies of three men from the cabin of the stesmer Pommerania, which was sunk off Folkestone in November, 1878.

A STRANGE DEATH IN A CARRIAGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8 .- Mrs. Honora Lacy was driving from here to her home in Chester County, Penn., last evening, when some cotton and straw in the bettom of the carriage were ignited with a match, and in an instant the whole interior of the vehicle was in a size. The horse became frightened, ran away, and before it was stopped Mrs. Lacy was liter-ally roasted alive, her firsh being burned to a crisp. She died early this morning.

THE SAILING OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Russian cruiser Zabeaka, built by the Meesrs. Cramp at this port, safled this morning at 5 o'clock, in charge of Captain Shank land. She was cleared yesterday at the Custom House, ostensibly for Sitka, by W. W. Barker, of this city. After passing outside the Breakwater she was formally handed over to the Bussian officers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AN ACT OF PRESIDENTIAL LENIENCY.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—President Hayes has
emitted the remainder of the scattenes of Colonel C. L. Sheperd, which confined him to the post in New York.

nerd, which confined him to the post in New-York.

THE STRIKE AT PITTSBURG SUCCESSFUL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—The from manufacturers have resolved that under existing direumstances they does in merpedient to restsiturater. The unjust demands of the boilers.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A CLUB.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Vividenburg against the members of the Crescent City Rule Club have given a verdict of \$18,000 for the plaintiff, whose hasband was killed by a set bear.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A BANK.

whose magain was suited by a set bear.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A BANK.

WISCASSET, Me., June 8.—A temporary injunction has been placed on the Wiscasset Savings Bank. The bank is solvent, but the examiner deems this course prudent, the condition of town affairs having caused uneasiness among the depositors.

condition of town infairs having caused uneastness among the depositors.

WARMOUTH DEFENDS THE LOUISIANA BONDS. NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—At a meeting of the Convention Committee on the state debt yesterlary, flovernor Warmouth declared there is not now a solitary bond in existence issued under his asiministration except these issued in strict compliance with isw.

BOUGH WEATHER IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 7.—The weather here is very cold, There was a slight fall of snow this morning. At Rimousli, there was a source storm from the northwest. The sea rolled into the streets, washing away stawarks, and the shore was strewn with wrecked books, cic.

LEASED TO THE WABASK.

QUINCY, Ill., June S.—The negotiations which have seen going on between Jay Gould on the part of the Wabash Railroad and the owners of the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Knirreat have resulted in the lease of the latter to the Wabash for sinety-nine years.

A RUSH OF HORSES TO CHICAGO.

and Pacific fightest have resulted in the lease of the latter to the Wabash for sinety-nine years.

A RUSH OF HORSES TO CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, June S.—For the six days' meeting, beginning June 11, there are 400 entries in the stakes alone. Celonel Conley, manager of the Jockey Club, has arranged a race between belonel Lowis and Hogeful for \$2,200, in harness, for July 4. Hopeful and Rarus will race ou July 22.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN MADE REFERRE.
ALBANY, N. Y., June S.—Justice Westbrook has appointed at Governor John T. Hoffman referee in the suit of George W. Smith against the receiver of the Empire Mutual and Contreental Insurance Companies. The planniff claims that \$11,778 a due him from the companies, and says not the only creditor of the Empire Mutual.

THE GRAND ARMY PRESTIVITIES.
ALBANY, N. Y., June S.—There are to be six divisions in the procession which will take made during the National Encamples of the Grand Army of the Republic of the 17th inst. The Strik Division, having the especial post of hunor, will be the Bargesses' Corps, the Old Geard of New York and the Chiracas' Corps of Utica, as essort to the National Encamples of

A THIRD WITNESS IN THE SPOFFORD-EELLOGG CASE-HE SWEARS IN BEHALF OF SENATOR John DeLacy, who claims that he is a grandson of Sir Hugo DeLacy, has given his testimony at Washington concerning the alleged purchase of votes for Senator Kellogg in the Louisiana Legislature. Mr. Spofford's counsel produced an affidavit purporting to be signed

A General Press dispatch gives the proceedings in detail. The following extracts contain interest-

in detail. The following extracts contain interesting passages from the testimony of DeLacy:

Thomas west over with me to the Nicholis Legislature. Members who had done so had received from \$500 to \$2,500. I got \$500 for myself and my colleague (Drew). This mency was paid as a consideration for voting for Spoffard, not for going over to the Legislature. This money had been paid by Senator. Botherison, of St. Landry Parish, a Democratic Senator. Domas, of St. Johns, memaged the financial part, and had from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to divide among the men who vated for Spofford. It was recarded as muserial that Spofford should receive all the Republican votes, so that he might get his seat in a Republican Senate.

By Mr. Kellogg—What was the argument used gradest me? A.—That you ceuld not be seated, and that we might as well send some Conservative man like Spofford—Democratic carpet-basser.

Q.—State the names of those who received money for voting for Mr. Spofford to your knowledge? A.—Myself, F. J. D'Avy, of St. Landry; Dayries, of Point Coupee; Romere, of Iberta; Barron, of Nachttoches; Drew, of Rapides, and R. J. Walker, of Teness.

Q.—Was it specifically understood that the 8500 which was paid to you was paid for your vote for Spofford A.—It was specifically understood. That understanding was with Senator Roberrson, of St. Bernard, in the office of Mr. Charles P. Howard, president of the Louisiana Lottery Company, who advances \$40,000 to the Nicholis Government. There was before that Legislature a bill to repeal the charter of that company, and the bill failed in the Houss.

Q.—If you had \$1,700 in your pocket when you left Rapides, what were you diskering about for? A.—I was a fickering. The Nicholis Legislature was diskering with are. Then with dismity] I do not understand the word "disker." Webster hasn't got such a word.

Q.—Well, we do not know so much about that as a descendant of Sir Hugh Pellacy, of course; but what devended it is A.—I always worked for my money, and made it honessity. being carried to the hall of the Legislature in spite of his illness, for that purpose. The

HIS OWN WITNESSES TURNING AGAINST HIM-THE LEADING POINTS OF THE TESTIMONY OF DE

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- When the truth is known, If it ever shall be, it will probably be seen that Senator Saulsbury and his associates of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are being

made it nonestly.

Q.—You end that honest, do you? A.—That was politics. [Lambter,]

Q.—Then you would have refused that money because it was too small an amount? A.—I wouldn't take it because I didn't want it. When my party is at stake I don't sail it for more y.

has been discharged without testifying at all, it having been learned that his evidence would tend rather to criminate Judge Spofford than to injure

rather to criminate Judge Spofford than to injure Senator Kellogg. Another has sworn that Mr. Spofford, not Mr. Kellogg, bribed him by the offer of a position in the Custom House to make oath to certain falseshoods designed to injure Mr. Kellogg. A third Spofford witness sweats that he received \$500 cash in hand to vote, not for Mr. Kellogg, but for Mr. Spofford, as United States Senator. Only one of the four, and he only upon a common rumor and hearsay, imputes anything wrong to Senator Kellogg.

The witness yesterday was John DeLacy, as he swears he is named, or John W. DeLacy, as he is named in the Louisiana legislative records. He is a dark coffee-colored, woolly-headed young man, and work of the received young man, and work of the received young man, and work offee-colored, woolly-headed young man, and work of the proposed to point out all the bad men. [Laughter.]

Q.—That's the kind of a Legislature it was it A.—You are not on oath I can tell anything I please.

a dark coffee-colored, woolly-headed young man, please.

Q.—Whether it is a lie or the truth † A.—Yes, sir; I like to tell a sodal lie ones in a while. I've got a conscience as well as any one clee.

Q.—Is it a matter of clear conscience to tell a lie when you are talking about business † A.—It is not a matter of clear conscience, but I can tell a man what I choose when I am talking with him, but when I get to swearing it is a different thing.

Therewer, Murray, herew, receiled voluntaryed the Irish descent and a grandson of Sir Hugo DeLacy.

brisk fire to which he is subjected by counsel. Mr.

DeLacy's connection with the late Senatorial election in Louisiana is involved in considerable doubt, notwithstanding that he endeavored for four hours pesterday to explain the matter under oath.

When he took the stand a paper was produced purporting to be the affidavit of John W. DeLacy, in which it was set forth that the affiant, while a member of the Packard Legislature in 1877, had been approached by ex-Collector Smith, who solicited his vote in favor of Governor Kellogg for United States Senator, and on leaving threw down a scaled envelope, which was found to contain money, the price of DeLacy's vote. DeLacy swore that he never saw the paper before; and he called attention to the fact that the name signed to it was spelled DeLacey, whereas he always spelled his name DeLacy. He said he had made an affidavit but it was an entirely different document from that produced in the committee. DeLacy admitted, however, that the statements which were contained in the affidavit he had made were not true, and upon being questioned sharply by Senator Hill admitted that he thought it an entirely legitimate proceeding to lead Mr. Spofford's agent in New-Orleans to believe he would swear to the truth of certain facts, and then when placed under oath swear to a story directly the reverse.

The story he did tell to the committee, and which

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

SALAPIES OF LETTER CARRIERS. THE HOUSE MAKES AN INCREASED APPROPRIATION THEREFOR AFTER A LIVELY FIGHT.

the Nichols Legislature. There, he said, he was INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBU paid \$500 for himself and his colleague, Drew, the adition being that he was to vote for Judge damage. It reflects, as far as it goes, The witness swore most positively in contradiction of the testimony of Murray, who was examined on Friday. Murray, it will be remembered, swore that the last session to mercase and classify the salaries one Thomas, member of the Legislature, whose name was recorded as having been present on the bill adopted by the committee having been adopted by a majority of 33 in a total vote of 195. day of the election of United States Senator, was

The debate on the bill and substitute consumed the at home sick in bed of small-pox, and that he had Delacy, moreover, swore that he had slept with Thomas that night at the State House. Murray and Delacy were both present on Friday and Saturday in the committee room, and each heard the story sworn to by the other.

credit his own witnesses. Mr. Cavanac, a white man, is an carnest looking gentleman, and his testimony was straightforward and emphatic. the truth and nothing but the truth. He then went on to describe the origin of the DeLacy affidavit referred to. DeLacy, he swore, had come to his office and had produced a small memorandum book labor reform to vote this money we ourselves earn from which he had dictated to Cavanac's clerk the very paper produced before the committee, and they had then all gone before a justice, where De Lacy had made outh to the truth of the statements

by the free delivery system." Mr. Keifer's substitute (as amended by the Cox amendment) was adopted-yeas, 114; nays, \$1.

A VISIT FROM GENERAL RICE.

HE COMES TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH

Ewazey had repeatedly offered him within a few weeks a job in the Custom House at New-Orleans, the condition being that he should not come to Washington; but, said Murray, he wanted cash. Mr. Swazey smiled complacently at this remark, When the committee adjourned, Murray, and Delacy, who had been swearing point blank at each other, and Swazey whose motives at least had been called somewhat in question, joined each other, and cocking their hats jauntily on one side of the used as a lever to secure for Thompson the laws as a lever to sec New-Oricans Custom House official, and said that Ewazey had repeatedly offered him within a few EWING-CONTRIBUTIONS REFUSED BY HARD-

chairmanship of the State Committee, telegrams signed by a number of leading Democrats were sent to Thompson advising him to keep his fingers out of that pie, and intimating in case he continued to interfere that he would not only lose the chairmanship of the Committee, but put in jeopardy his po-sition as Sergeant-at-Arms. Some grief is experi-enced by the friends of General Ewing in conse-quence of the refusal of Eastern hard-money Dem-ocrats to contribute funds for the campaign in

THE WAR PORTFOLIO. A REPORT THAT GENERAL MANDERSON IS TO SUC-CEED SECRETARY M'CRARY.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The Republic, a Sunday norning journal of this city, understands that the President has tendered the position of Secretary of War to General Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska. General Manderson was born and educated in Philadelphia, and is a lawyer by profession, but enthe late civil war. On the 30th of May, 1861, he was elected captain, and on April 7, 1862, was promoted to be major. He became Colonel in April, 1863, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war as Brevet Brigadier. Most of his military service was with the Army of the Cumberland and he was twice severely wounded. At the close of the war he removed to Omaha where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Although not a bitter partisan, he has been in active political life, and has frequently been mentioned in connec-

tion with the Senatorship. The confirmation of General McCrary to the position of Judge of the United States Circuit Court is still a matter of doubt. A leading Southern Representative is authority for the statement, which he declared he makes en actual knowledge, that the Senate will take no action on the nomination of Secretary McCrary until the action of the President on the several appropriation bills is known. This gentleman says that if any of those bills are veteed Secretary McCrary's nomination will be rejected.

ITCHING TO KNOCK BLAINE DOWN.

UNIT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.1
WASHINGTON, June 8.—" Blame is one of the best fellows in the world," said a Democratic Senator two or three days ago, "and if he was a Democrat we should almost idolize hun. But," he added, "he does thrash round so in our corn-field sometimes that he makes me itch to knock him down."

COMMISSIONER HAYT HAS NOT RESIGNED. A CARD FROM THE HEAD OF THE INDIAN BUREAU. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The dispatch from Washington in to-day's TRIBUNE that I have resigned the office of Commisoner of Indian Affairs is without foundation. The " it is said " about the Friends' remark to President statements of like character proceeding from my enemies give evidence that the wish is father to the thought. Respectfully yours, E. A. HAYT. New-York, June 7, 1879.

ME. HAYP NOT ATTACKED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sia: I have seen the Washington dispatches in your paper of this day in relation to the interview with the President in which reference is made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as one of the committee it is proper for me to say that in said interview to reference was made to the character of Mr. Hayt. despectfully.

BENJ. TATHAM. New-York, June 7, 1879.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, June 8, 1879. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cortificates since Friday's report have amounted to \$741,920. Total to date, \$38,931,200.

President Haves, Secretary Thompson, Commodore

Widning, Captain English and others left the city yesterday morning for Havre de Grace, Md., on the invita-tion of Professor Baird, of the Visu Commission, to witness the process of hatching fish.

The House Committee on Appropriations has com-

Atkins said to might that he would report it to the House to-morrow. He will also probably report a substitute for the Legislative bill, as it is desired to add some items to the bill reported last Thursday.

be required to note on the export chiry presented at the Custom-House, the time when the sugar will be ready for weighing, implection and delivery. Each package when weighed and inspected shall be stemelied across the marked head therrof with the words "weighed and inspected," and with the initials of the proper officer.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8 .- Henry H. Heuson, a steut colored boy about twenty years old, was sent yesterday by the treasurer of the Illinois Central Rail oad with a package of money to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Bank. Carl Wilson, the bank messenger, accompanied him as guard. The package ontained between \$9,000 and \$10,000. When Heuson contained between \$9,000 and \$10,000. When Heusen and Wilson reached the intersection of Wabashawe, and Washington-sit, two men walked up to them at an ordinary brick gat, separating as they approached, geing oneither side of the messengers. When they arrived which reacaing distance thew threw the contents of a neith according to the second subsequently dealt. Heusen three heavy blows with a sand-dag, and setzed the masking of greenbacks which he carried in a sand canyas bag under his arm, lumped litto a covered bugsy with a stood on the side walk, and drove off at a furious rate southward down Wabashawe. A considerable number of needle were on the thoreughfate at the time, and several witnessed the bold preceeding, but none were able to interfere in time to prevent the escape.

A LARGE DEFALCATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8,-The expert of the Board of Freeholders reports as the result of his examination of County Collector Moore's accounts from May, 1873, to May, 1878, that he is in arrears to the mount of \$14,630 So. James Sweeney, chairman of smount of \$12,000 on James the finance Committee, has accordingly sworn out a warrant for Moore's arrest, and he has been taken into constedy. Moore was succeeded in office by his son-think, Joseph C. Letson, who was arrested on May 24, and the expert's report of the examination of his accounts shows a total dediction of \$30,613 61.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL FOR ALL THE ACCUSED. Chicago, June 8 .- In the Custom House construction case yesterday Judge Dyer occupied three construction case years to the jury. Here viewed the evidence as offered and the authorities referred to relating to conspiracy to defraud. Shortly after 3 o'dlock the jury entered the court-room with a verdict of acquittel of all the accused.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 8.—The persons lost in the catrigged best off Gurnet, were Heavy/Dunster and William Burgess residing near Captain's Hill. POUGHKEPSIS, N. Y., June S.—Walter Beck-with, a prominent farmer of the town of Stamford, Dutchess Louist, was gored by a bull this morning, and lived only two pours theresalter.

County, was gored by a bull this morning, and area only two hours thereafter.

A BOY KILLED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

WHAMINGTON, Del., June 8.—William Brown and Samuel Batson, colored boys, under fourteen years of age, quarrelled over a game of ball last evening when Brown int Batson with a bat and killed him.

THREE MEN DIGONNED AT SALEM.
BOSTON, June 8.—Three young men. Charles Fised, William O. Pinkham and William Rowell, were drowned in Ealem, Mass, harbor to day by the especing of a sali-boak. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTER,
MONTHEAL, Ont., June 8.—William F. Peterson, a St. Louis defaulter for \$2,200, has been arrested here by a description at Jonia. Peterson gave up the greater portion of the money, and went back to St. Jonis with the defective.

of the money, and went back to be not when the coAN ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June S.—Liljah Smith, age
twenty, from Miluura, N. J., has been arrested here for attempoling to porson Philo T. Croftu and family, with whom he
was alred. He says he hated Grofur's son, who reproved aim
when the board.

CESSIONS ACCORDED HIM-THE ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFICULTY UNADJUSTED-MINISTER WHITE IN LONDON. RFOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 29.-There is much rejoicing in

Ministerial circles over the treaty of peace with

is a fairly good treaty from his point of view, and it enables the Government to proclaim once more that they have brought back peace with honor. There is, however, a weak spot in the arrangement which may yet prove a source of trouble. The bargain is binding upon Yakoob Khan; but Yakoob Khan has a disputed title. If it should be upset, the present treaty would go for nothing. The who may yet assert his claim to the Afghan throne. The English do not guarantee Yakoob, No Vice roy, not even Lord Lytton, would be mad enough to give an Afghan ruler a guarantee of possession in present circumstances. Yakoob's popularity is doubtful. How much of it will remain when the extent of his submission to English demands becomes known is problematical. How far he may be able-not to say willing-to carry out the stipulations with respect to an English resident at Cabul is still another problem. I should suppose that the English Resident would have an awkward time of it should a revolution occur in Cabul, and the more fanatical party get the upper hand. Nor is it clear how the English propose to deal with the hill tribes. Those tribes have been practically independent. They are impatient of a master. They were bribed to make way for the English when the campaign began. It is certain that they never looked forward to anything like a permanent occupation of their country by the English. Even if the chiefs are coaxed or bullied into assenting to this part of the arrangement, the chiefs may not be able to insure the acquescence of their class. But the possession of the Klayber is of the essence of the whole business. It is the possession of the Khyber and the other passes which is to constitute Lord Beaconsfield scientific frontier. A chronic enervilla war will not add much to the security of such a frontier. Moreover, the limits of the scientific frontier have been parrowed. It was once meant to include the triangle of which Jellalabad, Candahar and Quetta are the three points. Candahar, the key to the whole, is to be restored to Afghanistan. It would be easy to dwell on other modifications of the programme originally put forward. if such details could be thought to have much interest for anybody but Englishmen. But strong is the present tendency in the Government to moderation. To do them justice, they are not making nearly so much fuss over this triumph as they did over the Berlin business. For the present they are out of their Afghan troubles. The terrible spending has stopped. Lord Lytton is shackled. Something has been done to embarrass Russiafrom the Angio-Indian, though hardly from the Russian point of view. And with that little, got, as most of it was, by bargaining and not by fighting, the Government is content. Their spirited foreign policy is less spirited than it was, but beyond doubt is far better suited to the circumstances in which they and themselves.

Ministers and ministerial papers have been doing

their best all the week to reduce the proportions of the Anglo-French difficulty. In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke has denied that hostile dispatches ion in the East. Its conception of high policy criterion for judgment in international matters; nd it is by that test that French public opinion section of politicians have given their unqualified

to-day than ever. artistic celebrities. Wednesday evening gave him damage to the crops.

an opportunity to meet the world of science at its annual reception of the President of the Royal Society, held in the spacious rooms of Burlington House; its accomplished president, Mr. Spottiswoode, and his wife. receiving a brilliant company, not scientific altogether, but including many people of fashion, whose interest in science is perhaps chiefly social. To-night Mr. White dines at the Legation. He is compelled to hurry on to Berlin in order to be presented before the departure of the Emperor, who leaves Berlin early in June. If this ceremony were not completed the new Minister would not be in a position to carry on his diplomatic work; so rigorous are the formalities of court life and official requirements.

G. W. S. OHIO POLITICS. .

THE BOLTING GREENBACKERS.

GENERAL CARY'S MOVE FOR A NEW CONVENTION-

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 6 .- The bolting Nationals who have signed a call for a convention at Toledo on the 24th number less than a dozen, and among them are only three men of any note. General S. F. Cary, of Cincinnati, heads the list. He is one of the high priests of the rag-money heresy, and makes a living out of it as a back orator, travelling about and hiring himself out at so much a night. Dr. Sturgeen, another of the signers, is a member of the Legislature from Toledo, and was one of the organizers of the socalled "Nationals'" movement in that city, which two years ago swallowed up the Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, Workingmen and Communists, gave a name to the party organized at Toledo in February, 1878, and carried the city and county at the last October election. General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo, was once Secretary of State of Obio, afterward a Republican member of Congress, then failing of reflection, be joined the political driftwood which for some mysterious reason has abounded for two years past in the country along the Maumee River, and was last Fall floated into the snug office of Probate Judge by the Nationals. The names of the other men who have signed the call are, so far as the public is concerned, of no more interest than so many letters in the alphabet. Some of them have a significance, however, to those who know the inside workings of the late Nationals, Convention in this city, from the fact that their owners cooperated with Cary, Sturgeon and Sherwood in the abortive movement to bring about a coalition with the Democrats. So unpopular was this movement that these men did not dare play their cards above the table, and carried on their game with great secreey. Not one of them ventured to make an open speech in favor of union after Stephen Johnston had tested the temper of the delegates at the caucus Tuesday night. The convention was largely made up of honest fanatics, who are attached to their party as devotees to a persecuted religion. The handful of political tricksters who hoped to secure some personal advantage from a trade with the Democrats could do nothing with these men. The bare suggestion of a fusion threw the convention into a rage. On the day of the convention canvas banners were hung at the back of the stage, facing the audience, on which were painted in big black letters sentences denouncing as base office-seekers and traitors all Nationals who engaged in negotiations for a coalition of their party with any other organization. Now the traders who dared not open their mouths

in the convention find fault with the platform. They say it demands repudiation-that it is Brick Pomeroyism and not Nationalism-and they call on the Simon-pure Nationals to reject the whole work of the convention as heretical, and rally at Toledo to reaffirm the true doctrines of the party. The planks in the plat-form to which they object are those which demand the immediate issue of enough greenbacks to pay off the entire public debt, and the substitution of an income tax for all internal revenue dues. The quite as explicit as this, but the wildest inflationists and repudiators found it broad enough to stand upon, and claimed that tax, the taxation of Government bonds, the payment of the bonds in legal-tender paper money, and the issue of greenbacks enough to be "adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business." For Mr. Cary and his conditators now to set themselves up as defenders of the public credit and protectors of the bondhoiders is a proceeding as funny as it is impudent. Why, the Toledo Convention, to which they refer as the fountain of political truth, was a wild orgie of repudiation. Vulgar songs abusing the bondhoiders were sung in the midst of frantic applause, and not one of the speeches suggested any better treatment for the owners of Government obligations than to pay them off with predeemable greenone of the specches siggested any better freatments for the owners of Government obligations than to pay them off with irredeemable green-backs. But the good Mr. Cary and his corporal's guard of fellow-bolters are filled with indignation at the repudiation sentiments in the platform adopted last Wednesday. General Cary's game is so very transparent and so redolent of a bargain with the Democratic leaders that it is a wonder so shrewd and experienced a politician should think it will impose upon anybody. This convention will indorse General Ewing as the true exponent of the Greenback idea, and the Democrats will pay the expenses of the gathering. How they will reward General Cary and his assistants is a matter in which the public need not lead any great interest. The Democrats want to be able to say to the \$7,000 voters who supported the National ticket last Fall; "Your party is divided this year. One portion want to be able to say to the 37,000 voters who supported the National ticket last Fall; "Your party is divided this year. One portion nominated a man named Platt for Governer, of whom most of you wever heard. The other portion nominated General Ewing, our casidate, of whom you have all heard as an original Greenback man, General Cary, your distinguished leader, says Ewing is the candidate of the genuine Kationals. You had best take his advice and vote for Ewing," Cary has undertaken to build the bridge on which the man body of the Greenbackers can cross to the Democratic samp, leaving only those of Republican antecedents to vote for Platt. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Cary is rendering an important service to the Democrate, and he is not the man to work for nothing.

The Republicans are indifferent to Cary's movement. They do not care whether the Nationals join with the Democrats or not. They are confident that they can rout the repudiators and soft-money advocates of every shade and grade united under one banner. Besides, they believe the National party organization is in the last stages of disjutegration, and will evaporate in the heat of the conflict next Fall, leaving only a little sediment of worthless demago yous and petry local trick styre, who will naturally take refuge with the Democracy.

ECONDERMED IN THE EPISCOPAL CRURCH.

CONFIRMED IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) NEWPORT, R. I., June S .-- The Rev. C. H. Malcom, D. D., a prominent Baptist clergyman who was instrumental through THE TRIBUNE in raising a handome sum for the Rev. Calvin Fatrbank, a Congregation clergyman who suffered so much for the colored people, was confirmed with his wife and son and daughter at Trinity (Episcopai) Courch this morning by Bisnop Clark, of this diocese. He was pastor of the Second Baptist Caurch of this city for apward of twenty rears. He resigned about two years ago and accepted the position of Secretary of the American Frace Society. His successor was the Rev. N. B. Thompson, of Brooklyn, who resigned last week on the ground that serious dissensions had been caused in the church by twenty-nine members led on by Dr. Malcom. Mr. Thompson to-day read a letter to his congregation formally withdrawing his resignation, and this to-gether with the action of the former pastor has created a lively discussion among all classes. tion clergy wan who suffered so much for the colored

SNOW AND FROST IN JUNE.

MILWAUSEE, Wis., June S .- Reports received from the interior indicate that the frost Friday night was general throughout the State, and was of a seriously damaging character. Corn, potate vines and vegetables out of the ground were either wholly destroyed or so of the ground were either wholly destroyed or s usly injured as to insure a material reduction in th

North Troy, Vt., and Sandwich, N. H., Friday night-Crops are much injured by snow and frost. Boston, June 8 .- Advices from Vermont and New-

sallied out arm in arm to see the town, chuckling at the fun they were all having in Washington as the honored guests of the Nation.

Johnson, the colored witness for whose arrest on a charge of perjury a warrant was sworn out on Friday, was locked up vesterday. Johnson was certainly suffering from the tortures of a guilty conscience, but there is a much better reason, judging alone by appearances while undergoing examination, that he was telling the truth to the committee on last Wednesday when he swore that his affidavit made in Louisiana was a lie, than that the reverse was the case. The other witnesses have sworn that they possess consciences, but the statement is as yet they possess consciences, but the statement is as yet quite unsupported.

ing passages from the testimony of DeLacy:

ame I didn't want it. When my party is at stake I don't ell it for money. Q.—If the Nicholis Legislature had a quorum and Spof-ord was nominated by the Democratic esucus, did he

Thomas Murray being recalled volunteered the

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The House of Representatives was the only branch of Congress in session resterday. The flause passed the joint resolution approving of the issue of rations to the yellow fever sufferers, and then took up the bill to make additional appropriations for the Postal Service. The Committee on Appropriations got worsted in its attempt practically to repeal the law passed at

entire session of the House, and contained some lively passages. Representatives Baker and Cannon strove hard to defeat the substitute which, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Cox increasing the appropriation from \$353,000 to \$415,000, was supported by that gentleman, Representatives Ward, McCook, Kerfer, Bingham, Monroe and others. Mr. Baker said that the question was whether the horny-handed laborers of the country should be taxed to support the free-delivery system in little cities; gentlemen who desired to have the system extended-perhaps for electioneering purposes-had better not go to far. The gentleman from New-York, he said, should remember that there were scople who lived not only on the prairies of Illinois, to which that gentleman had sneeringly alluded yesterday, but in the prairies all over the West, and who would determine whether they were to be

taxed in order to support the free-delivery system. Mr. Cox replied that he took the floor from his horny-handed friend to say that in four cities there is a surplus of \$1,114,000 growing out of the carrier system, and that \$960,000 is the surplus in New-York City; there the carriers work from morning to evening-twelve to fourteen hours-and "the gentleman from Indiana," he said, "has not the kindness, nor the courtesy, nor the sense of real

Cox amendment) was adopted—yeas, 114; nays, \$1. Most of the Southern members present veted against the bill, together with many Western Democrats and six Republicans. Of the affirmative vetes, 33 were given by Democrats and Greenbackers, and \$1 by Republicans.

A measure of this kind always gives a certain class of Representatives an opportunity to show their narrow provincialism, and most of this class may be safely counted on to oppose any bill making appropriations no part of which is to be expended in their districts.

There are comparatively few cities in the Southern States where the system of free delivery is in operation, and this is the secret of the nearly unanimous opposition of Democratic members from those States to the bill.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PERPLEXITIES. TERMS MADE WITH THE AMEER-IMPORTANT CON-

Yakoob Khan. It does not cover all the points which Lord Lytton announced as important, but it tered the army as a lieutenant at the outbreak of Russians have been coquetting with a Pretender, Haves is equally void of truth. These and other I have perhaps said enough to show how

have been exchanged; which nobody ever asserted. In the press the public is assured, first, that there is no real dispute between the two Powers; second, that the dispute is to be arranged. As to Egypt, of course, there is plenty of time for any amount of negotiation. As to Greece-if assurances of this sort have any validity at all-Lord Salisbury is ready to give way after hold- Toledo platform, to which they appeal as the stand-The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular ing out long enough to convince the Turk and of Greenback orthodoxy, was not, it is true, revising that samples from at least one in every ten (and the Greeks also) that he does not give way packages of sugar entered for exportation, with benefit | from any good will to the Greeks. The descendants of drawback, shall be taken by the depending officer, and by this delivered to the United States Appraiser for cramination and comparison with the Dutch standard for classification. The samples may be taken either by the place of lating or at the refinesty. The exporter wift the place of lating or at the refinesty. The exporter wift the required to note on the export entry presented at the descendant of Lerd Burleigh. They will perfectly it meant just what the Columbus platform understand that they owe England no thanks for now says in plain words. It demanded an income the concessions which may finally be wrung from tax, the taxation of Government bonds, the paythe Porte. Lord Rosebery's warning passes unheeded. This Cabinet takes no account of popular feeling in the East. It was content to be hated, and that Eagland should be hated, in Bulgaria. It is content to lay up just such a store of unsatisfied grudges in Greece-to lose, in Lord Rosebery's words-its last chance of ingratuating itself with a Christian populadoes not go beyond the drafting of clever dispatches. If Lord Salisbury can score a point off a foreign diplomatist who overstates the scope of the thirteenth protocol, he considers that he has strengthened the position of England abroad. I must say I think the treatment of the Greek question in the French press unmeasurably more statesmanlike than the treatment it receives at the hands of the English Foreign Minister. So of the relations not only between England and Greece, but between England and France. The Debats and the République Française have replied temperately to the representations above referred to. They show no anxiety to gain a controversial triumph. They are aware of the solid advantages likely to acerue to France in the East-to France taking sides with an oppressed nationality that has a future before it, over England taking sides with a savage despotism fast crumbling in pieces. "Acts," says M. Gambetta's organ to-day, " must be the sole must decide whether it has no cause to feel uneasiness at the tendencies manifested by the British Cabinet. France desires nothing better than to be assured that her apprehensions are groundless, and it is in England's power to give her convincing proofs to that effect." English opinion on this, as on so many other grave questions, seems healthier in the provinces than in the metropolis. Sympathy with the Greeks is expressed in many leading provincial papers with much heartmess. And it is worth noting that in so strongly commercial a city as Liverpool, a public dinner is to be held expressly in order to hear a speech on Greece from Sir Charles Dilke. Among Liberals, indeed, whether of London or the country, there is little or no division of feeling on this question, or on the necessity of sincere cooperation with France. It was Manchester which invented, one may almost say, the idea of friendly commercial intercourse between France and England. Out of that idea has sprung a whole theory of politics, to which a powerful

adhesion. Both the idea and the school are stronger Our new Minister to Berlin, Mr. Andrew D. White, arrived in London on Monday night. He leaves for Paris to-morrow morning, but not without having seen a certain number of his English friends, and of those who knew him by reputation and were anxious to meet him. On Monday evening he was at the reception given by Messrs. Macmillan, the publishers, at whose rooms you may meet on such occasions some of the most learned and famous people in England-Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Arnold, Dean Stanley, Mr. Bryce, and many another. On Tuesday he was first at Lady Harcourt's, where the Liberals gathered in force about one of their chiefs, and where also some of the beauties whose names are on every tongue were to be seen. Thence in company with Mr. Browning he went on to the house which is in its way the most curious and beautiful in London - Mr. Aima Tadema's --where he found himself amid a throng of

Boston, Mass., June 8 .- Snow storms prevailed at